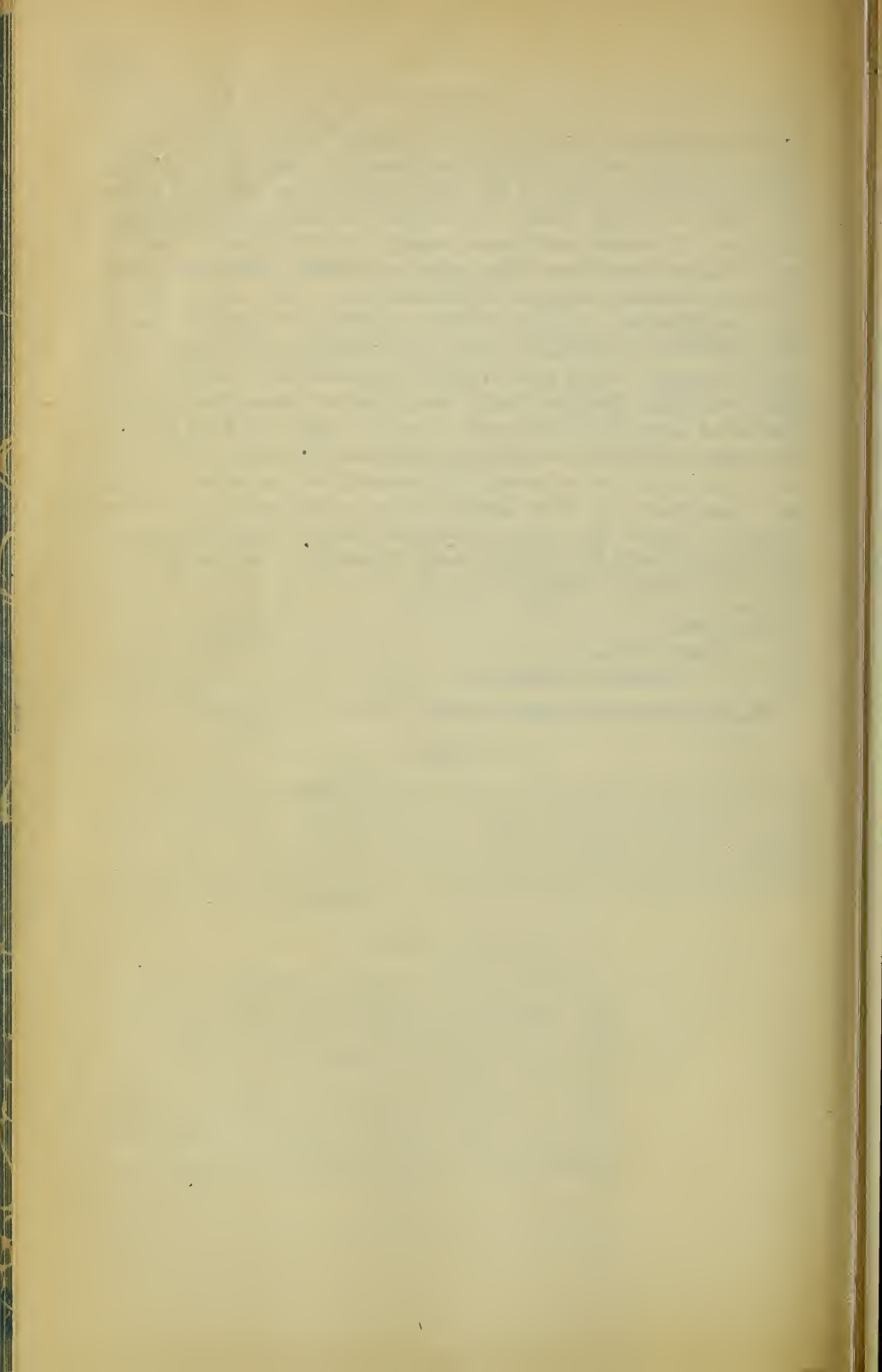
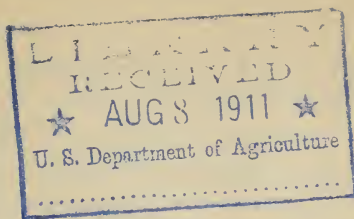


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BUREAU OF STATISTICS—CIRCULAR 22.

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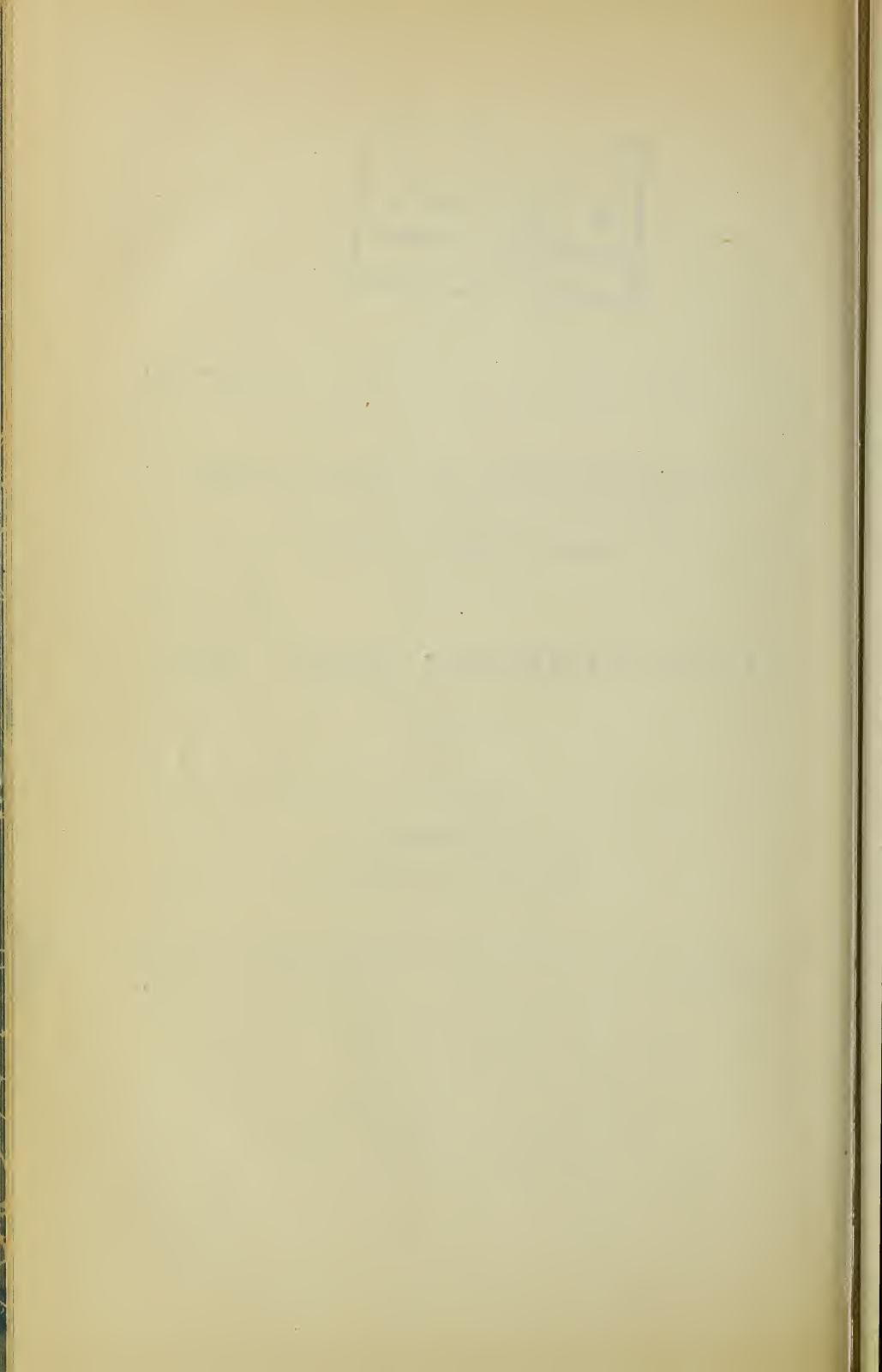
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TOBACCO REPORT, JULY 1, 1911.

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PREPARED BY

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*Special Agent for Tobacco.*



# TOBACCO REPORT, JULY 1, 1911.

## ACREAGE AND CONDITION OF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1911, BY STATES AND DISTRICTS.

The 1911 area of cigar-leaf tobacco is 154,200 acres, against 146,200 in 1910, an increase of 8,000 acres, or 5.6 per cent. The highest condition (100 per cent) is reported in Wisconsin, while the lowest (85 per cent) is in the Miami Valley, Ohio. The average condition for the cigar-leaf territory is 92 per cent, which, in connection with the increased acreage, indicates a larger production than last year.

In the chewing, smoking, snuff, and export districts the area is 730,600 acres, compared with 1,070,100 last year, a decrease of 339,500 acres, or 31.7 per cent. Unusually hot, dry weather, relieved only by local showers over limited areas, prevailed during May and June in every district. In only two districts, the upper Green River of Kentucky and the perique of Louisiana, has the extent planted equaled that of last year. Perique alone covers the full intended area. The average condition July 1 (68.2 per cent) is lower than in a number of years, and in connection with the reduced acreage indicates a much smaller crop than last year.

The following table shows the 1911 area, by States, with the condition for 1911, 1910, and the 10-year average:

*Area and condition of tobacco in the United States July 1, 1911, by States, with comparison.*

State.	Area, 1911.		Condition July 1.		
	Per cent of last year's acreage.	Total, 1911.	1911	1910	10-year average.
		Acres.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
New Hampshire.....	100	100	95	96	94
Vermont.....	100	200	97	95	94
Massachusetts.....	103	4,500	96	95	93
Connecticut.....	105	14,100	96	97	95
New York.....	90	5,300	93	96	92
Pennsylvania.....	108	36,500	92	91	91
Maryland.....	80	22,800	80	90	89
Virginia.....	78	124,800	75	86	86
West Virginia.....	65	13,000	67	86	89
North Carolina.....	68	146,900	61	75	82
South Carolina.....	50	15,000	72	75	85
Georgia.....	75	1,200	80	88	89
Florida.....	75	2,600	90	88	91
Ohio.....	80	74,200	80	88	89
Indiana.....	70	18,900	78	86	87
Illinois.....	75	1,200	70	86	89
Wisconsin.....	125	37,800	100	83	90
Missouri.....	65	4,900	50	85	84
Kentucky.....	66	310,500	69	88	84
Tennessee.....	67	57,000	65	90	86
Alabama.....	100	600	78	90	86
Mississippi.....	100	100	80	85	86
Louisiana.....	100	500	80	87	83
Texas.....	85	600	60	80	85
Arkansas.....	90	800	65	91	86

The following table shows, by districts, the areas, 1910-1911, and condition, 1907-1911:

*Area and condition of tobacco in the United States July 1, 1911, by districts, with comparisons.*

Type and district.	Area.			Condition July 1.				
	1911 acreage compared with 1910.	1911	1910	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
<b>CIGAR TYPES.</b>								
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
New England.....	104	18,900	18,100	96	96	97	95	88
New York.....	90	5,300	5,900	93	96	97	94	87
Pennsylvania.....	108	35,600	33,000	92	91	90	88	85
Ohio, Miami Valley.....	98	52,800	53,900	85	89	96	85	82
Wisconsin.....	125	37,800	30,200	100	83	93	95	84
Georgia and Florida.....	75	3,800	5,100	87	88	91	95	93
<b>CHEWING, SMOKING, SNUFF, AND EXPORT TYPES.</b>								
Burley district.....	61	186,100	305,000	70	84	94	75	83
Dark districts of Kentucky and Tennessee:								
Paducah or western district.....	66	65,500	99,200	65	91	89	84	75
Henderson or stemming district.....	73	73,900	101,200	70	92	92	86	84
Upper Green River district.....	100	16,000	16,000	62	87	82	81	74
Upper Cumberland district.....	50	4,300	8,600	60	80	85	91	69
Clarksville and Hopkinsville district.....	70	72,500	103,500	65	92	90	84	77
Virginia sun-cured district.....	85	11,200	13,200	80	88	80	93	78
Virginia dark district.....	80	57,100	71,400	75	88	93	96	80
Bright yellow district:								
Old belt—Virginia and North Carolina.....	77	148,500	192,800	65	80	85	90	81
New belt—eastern North Carolina and South Carolina.....	55	69,700	126,700	65	74	79	89	84
Maryland and eastern Ohio export.....	79	25,300	32,000	80	90	90	81	80
Perique, Louisiana.....	100	500	500	80	87	85	90	65
Scattering.....		8,400	17,500					

#### CIGAR TYPES.

##### NEW ENGLAND.

The acreage is 4 per cent larger than that of last year. Plants were plentiful, but on account of cool weather in the first part of May were not so early as last season, and planting began later. Because of abundant moisture and favorable weather, transplanting was pushed forward rapidly, and finished about the same time as in 1910. Some damage was done by cutworms and wireworms, but replanting was prompt and a good stand secured. Propitious weather after planting was conducive to rapid and uniform growth; the prospect is for one of the best crops produced in this district in several years. The 2,000 acres in shade-grown tobacco represents a fourfold increase over the area of the previous year. There has also been a small increase in the broad-leaf acreage, but a falling off in Havana seed.

##### NEW YORK.

The acreage is 10 per cent less than last year. The falling off is principally in the Big Flats district, where poor crops and low prices for several years have discouraged growers and caused a gradual



reduction of planting. In the Onondaga district the acreage is about the same as a year ago. Dry, cool weather in early May caused a shortage in plants and retarded growth in the beds. The weather in June was unusually favorable for transplanting, which, beginning about a week earlier than last season, was finished in good time with excellent stands. The condition on July 1 indicated a fine crop.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

There is an 8 per cent increase in acreage. Plants, while in some places scarce, throughout most of the State were ample and early; planting began a week or 10 days sooner than last year and was finished in seasonable time. Damage, but not serious, was done first plantings by cutworms, but a good stand was secured by replanting. The growth is promising and the present condition indicates a satisfactory crop.

#### OHIO—MIAMI VALLEY.

Compared with last year the acreage is 2 per cent deficient. Dry weather retarded preparation of the land and delayed transplanting 10 days or two weeks, causing the crop to be planted about same time as in the preceding year, or later than usual. Some plants were destroyed by hail in Preble and Montgomery Counties; damage was also done after planting by insects, and in some fields the dry condition of the soil resulted in a poor stand. This crop was not all planted when reports were made to this Bureau, and the condition was lower than at the same date last year. With forcing weather later the condition may improve, but the present prospect is not for a good crop.

#### WISCONSIN.

The acreage is 25 per cent more extensive than that of 1910. Plants were abundant and early and transplanting, begun three weeks sooner than last season, was completed early. Some damage was done to the first plantings by insects, but with unusually favorable conditions for planting and replanting a good stand was secured. Growth after planting having been rapid and regular, the condition July 1 was the best reported in this State in years.

#### GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

The area shows a diminution of 25 per cent, probably due to unsatisfactory prices and the slow sale of tobacco from this district in late years. The reduced acreage is principally shade-grown tobacco which covers a surface less than half that of last year. At transplanting plants were abundant and weather conditions favorable. The

crop was planted in good time and a fine stand secured. Growth was vigorous and up to June 1 the prospects were fine, but considerable damage was done by hail in June which lowered the condition of the crop. The fields uninjured by hail give promise of good returns.

#### CHEWING, SMOKING, SNUFF, AND EXPORT TYPES.

##### BURLEY DISTRICT.

The acreage intended for tobacco was 25 or 30 per cent less than that planted last year, but dry weather at planting further reduced it and only about 61 per cent of the 1910 area was planted. Plants, though reported scarce in some parts of the district, were, as a rule, plentiful but late. Dry weather during late May and early June prevented proper preparation of the land and delayed transplanting. In some beds the plants became too large to use, in others they died from lack of moisture. Planting is irregular; parts of the district which had good rains during the latter half of June planted almost the intended acreage and obtained fairly good stands, but in other places rainfall has been light, and less than half the crop was transplanted and poor stands were secured. Plantings, as a whole, were two to three weeks late and the present condition does not indicate a good crop.

##### DARK DISTRICTS OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

*Paducah district.*—The area intended for tobacco shows a slight increase over that of last year. Plants were scarce because late freezes damaged some beds and the growing weather was unfavorable. Dry weather, with only local rains, prevailed during the entire planting season. No general rain fell in May or June. In some beds plants died and in others became overgrown. Planting was irregular; in some localities near the full-intended acreage was planted, while in others only a small per cent. The district as a whole has about 66 per cent of last year's acreage, but the stand is bad in a large per cent of the fields and the crop two or three weeks later than usual. The prospect July 1 was for a late inferior crop.

*Henderson or stemming district.*—Although the area intended for tobacco was about the same as last year, only about 73 per cent was planted because of hot, dry weather during late May and nearly all June. In the Green River section good rains fell late in June and a larger per cent of the crop was planted there than in the Henderson section, where the drought was still unbroken on July 1. The late planting, however, was with inferior plants and does not promise good results. The crop as a whole is two weeks late with a bad stand over a large per cent of the area; the condition on July 1 was the worst in several years.



*Upper Green River district.*—The report relative to this district is intended to apply to the dark or one-sucker tobacco. Reports indicate that the area, which under favorable conditions for planting would have been 20 to 25 per cent larger than last year, is about the same. Planting was delayed by hot, dry weather during May and the first half of June; some plants died in the beds and others became too large to use. Copious rains about the middle of June enabled the last plantings to be made. The crop is two to three weeks late, and the condition, lower than in several years, does not indicate a good crop. On account of the low prices last year, very little Burley tobacco has been planted.

*Upper Cumberland district.*—Low prices on the 1910 crop, scarcity of plants, and hot, dry weather reduced the acreage, as compared with last year, about 50 per cent. Hot, dry weather in May and June ruined part of the plants and interfered with planting. Planting was done after local rains, and on most fields resulted in bad stands and uneven growth. The prospect is the poorest in several years.

*Clarksville and Hopkinsville district.*—The acreage intended for tobacco was a little larger than last year, but only 70 per cent of last year's was planted. Planting is very irregular, some sections have nearly the full intended acreage, while others have less than half. Plants were scarce on account of late freezes and unfavorable spring weather. No general rain fell during the entire planting season; the weather was extremely hot and an unusual percentage of the plants died in the field, necessitating much replanting and, where a stand was secured, causing an uneven growth. Some plants became overgrown in the beds and others dried up; a shortage resulted and the entire acreage was not planted. The stand is poor on a large proportion of the area. The prospect on July 1 was for the shortest and poorest crop in years. Favorable weather later may cause considerable improvement in the condition of living plants, but the final yield is certain to be short of last year.

#### VIRGINIA SUN-CURED DISTRICT.

The area was reduced to 85 per cent of that of last year by hot, dry weather during the planting season. Some plants became too large to set and others dried up in the beds; not enough remained to plant the full area when rain came late in June. The area planted is in some sections nearly as large as in 1910, while in others it is much less. The crop is two to three weeks late, has a poor stand, is of irregular growth, and does not promise good results.

#### VIRGINIA DARK DISTRICT.

The acreage is 80 per cent of last year's, while the intention was to plant about the same. The decrease was due to lack of seasonable

weather for transplanting. There was no general precipitation during the planting season; the crop, planted after light local rains, has a bad stand in many fields. Plants during the hot, dry weather were burned up in many beds. Many fields became too dry to be put in shape for planting and were not plowed. Some damage was done by insects after planting, and hail injured some plants, both in beds and in the field. The crop, two or three weeks late, has a bad stand and is of uneven growth. The condition July 1 was unpromising.

#### BRIGHT YELLOW DISTRICT.

*Old belt, Virginia and North Carolina.*—About the same acreage as last year was intended for tobacco, but hot, dry weather reduced it to about 77 per cent. No general rain fell during May or June; the planting, done after local showers, resulted in many fields in bad stands. Some plants became overgrown in the beds and some dried up and died, causing a scarcity. After planting, insects did considerable damage, and many plants perished in the fields, making the stand poor. The crop, two to three weeks late, is irregular in growth; not in many years has the prospect been so discouraging.

*New belt, North and South Carolina.*—Only 55 per cent of last year's area was put under cultivation. Plants were scarce on account of dry weather in the winter and early spring when they were growing in the beds. Dry weather at planting made it impossible to get a stand in many fields, and a number were plowed up and planted to corn and cotton. The crop is two or three weeks later than usual, with bad stands and uneven growth. The present prospect indicates a poor result.

#### MARYLAND AND EASTERN OHIO EXPORT.

The acreage is 79 per cent of last year's. The intended acreage was less than last year, and was further reduced by dry weather at planting time, which partially prevented planting and caused bad stands in many fields. Crop is two weeks later than usual and of uneven growth, making the prospect below that of the previous season.

#### PERIQUE, LOUISIANA.

The acreage is about the same as last year. Crop was damaged by wet weather in April and by dry weather later. Prospect is not so good as usual.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,

*Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1911.

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